

EDGE-Expert Certification Sample Questions & EDGE-Expert Unlimited Exam Practice

Practice Assessment for Exam AZ-900: Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

Question 1 of 50

Select the answer that correctly completes the sentence.

[Answer choice] is the logical container used to combine and organize Azure resources.

a resource group
✓ This answer is correct.

Azure Resource Manager (ARM)

a management group
This answer is incorrect.

an Azure region

Resources are combined into resource groups, which act as a logical container into which Azure resources like web apps, databases, and storage accounts, are deployed and managed.
Azure resources and Azure Resource Manager - Training | Microsoft Learn

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Realistic EDGE-Expert Certification Sample Questions | Easy To Study and Pass Exam at first attempt & Trusted EDGE-Expert: Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam

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EDGE Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE Expert) Exam Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

In EDGE software, which of the following is a water saving measure?

- A. Drip irrigation
- B. Hose pipe irrigation
- C. Water efficient landscaping
- D. Sprinkler irrigation

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the CBCI EDGE curriculum, irrigation strategies are evaluated based on their efficiency in delivering water to plants while minimizing evaporation, runoff, and overspray. Drip irrigation is recognized as a water-saving measure because it delivers water directly to the root zone of plants through a network of low-flow emitters.

This targeted application significantly reduces water losses due to evaporation and wind drift compared to conventional surface watering methods. As a result, drip irrigation reduces overall irrigation demand and contributes to measurable water savings in the EDGE software.

Hose pipe irrigation and conventional sprinkler irrigation are less efficient because they distribute water over a broader area, increasing the likelihood of evaporation and runoff. These systems typically require more water to achieve the same landscaping results. While water efficient landscaping is an important design strategy that reduces irrigation demand through plant selection and site planning, the specific irrigation system recognized as a direct water-saving measure in EDGE among the options provided is drip irrigation.

Therefore, drip irrigation is the correct answer as it aligns with EDGE water efficiency strategies and directly reduces potable water consumption for landscaping.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Waste heat recovered from generators can NOT be a source of energy for

- A. space cooling.
- B. water heating.
- C. mechanical ventilation.
- D. space heating.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Within the EDGE framework, "waste heat recovery" from generators refers to capturing usable thermal energy from engine jacket water and exhaust gases that would otherwise be rejected to the environment. This recovered heat is a thermal resource, so it can directly serve end uses that require heat, such as space heating and domestic hot water heating. The curriculum also recognizes that recovered heat can indirectly support space cooling when it drives thermally activated cooling technologies, such as absorption chillers, where heat is used as the driving input to produce chilled water.

Mechanical ventilation, however, is fundamentally different. It is primarily an electrical end use because it relies on fans and motors to move air through ducts and provide required air changes. Thermal energy from recovered waste heat cannot power fan motors in the way electricity does. While waste heat might temper ventilation air through heat exchangers, that is not the same as being an energy source for the ventilation system itself. EDGE distinguishes between thermal end uses and electrical fan energy, so generator waste heat cannot be counted as a source of energy for mechanical ventilation.

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NEW QUESTION # 65

Increasing the glazing area of an office building will NOT impact which of the following?

- A. Hot water demand
- B. Heating demand
- C. Lighting energy
- D. Cooling demand

Answer: A

Explanation:

Increasing the glazing area in an office building affects various aspects of energy consumption due to changes in heat gain, heat loss, and natural light availability, but it does not influence all buildingsystems. The EDGE User Guide explains the impacts of glazing:

"Increasing the glazing area (window-to-wall ratio, WWR) in an office building typically increases cooling demand due to higher

solar heat gain, increases heating demand in colder climates due to greater heat loss through windows, and reduces lighting energy by allowing more natural daylight, assuming proper daylighting design" (EDGE User Guide, Section 3.5: Passive Design Strategies). Option A (cooling demand) is affected, as more glazing increases solar heat gain: "Higher WWR leads to greater cooling loads in hot climates due to increased solar radiation entering the building" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods). Option B (heating demand) is also impacted, particularly in cooler climates: "Larger glazing areas increase heat loss in cold climates, raising heating demand due to the lower thermal resistance of windows compared to walls" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures). Option C (lighting energy) is affected, as more glazing can reduce the need for artificial lighting: "Increased glazing can lower lighting energy by enhancing daylight penetration, provided glare is controlled" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures). However, Option D (hot water demand) is not impacted by glazing area, as hot water use is tied to occupant activities (e.

g., showers, cleaning) rather than building envelope design: "Hot water demand in EDGE is determined by occupant use patterns, such as the number of showers or laundry cycles, and is not influenced by glazing area or WWR" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations). The EDGE User Guide further confirms: "Glazing area impacts energy-related metrics like cooling, heating, and lighting, but has no direct effect on hot water demand, which is calculated separately based on usage assumptions" (EDGE User Guide, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures). Therefore, increasing glazing area does not impact hot water demand (Option D).

Reference:EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 3.5: Passive Design Strategies, Section 4.1: Insulation Measures, Section 4.4: Lighting Efficiency Measures, Section 5.2: Water Efficiency Measures; EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Energy Calculation Methods, Section 4.2: Water Savings Calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 66

In order for a project to complete the design certification stage requirements, the EDGE Client must do which of the following?

- A. Provide the EDGE Auditor access to the self-assessment and all supporting documentation.
- B. Access the EDGE software and begin and complete a full self-assessment of the building.
- C. Internally review the EDGE measures with their design team and third-party consultant.
- D. Review and sign an agreement with a local or global partner to provide EDGE certification services.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which of the following heating systems uses Coefficient of Performance (COP) as a measure of efficiency in the EDGE software?

- A. Sensible heat recovery from exhaust air
- B. Ground source heat pump
- C. Electric heater
- D. Condensing boiler

Answer: B

Explanation:

In EDGE, the Coefficient of Performance (COP) is used to measure the efficiency of heating systems that produce heat using a refrigeration cycle, such as heat pumps. The EDGE Methodology Report specifies: "The Coefficient of Performance (COP) is used in EDGE to evaluate the efficiency of heat pumps, including ground source heat pumps, where it is defined as the ratio of thermal output to electrical input. This metric is not applied to direct heating systems like electric heaters or boilers" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics). Option C, ground source heat pump, fits this description as it operates using a refrigeration cycle to transfer heat, and its efficiency is measured by COP in EDGE. Option A (electric heater) has an efficiency typically measured as 100% (or COP of 1), but EDGE does not use COP for such systems, as noted: "Electric heaters are assumed to have a fixed efficiency in EDGE, not evaluated via COP" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures). Option B (condensing boiler) uses thermal efficiency (%), not COP, as per: "Boilers in EDGE are assessed by their thermal efficiency, not COP" (EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.2: Heating Systems). Option D (sensible heat recovery from exhaust air) is a heat recovery method, not a heating system, and does not use COP: "Heat recovery systems are evaluated by their heat recovery effectiveness, not COP" (EDGE User Guide, Section 4.3:

Ventilation Measures). Thus, ground source heat pump (Option C) is the correct choice.

Reference: EDGE Methodology Report Version 2.0, Section 5.1: Energy Efficiency Metrics, Section 5.2:

Heating Systems; EDGE User Guide Version 2.1, Section 4.2: Energy Efficiency Measures, Section 4.3:

Ventilation Measures.

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